

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

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LEXINGTON, K. TUESDAY, MARCH 26. 1811.

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THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE
IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY,
BY THOMAS SMITH,
SUCCESSOR TO DANIEL BRADFORD.

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The postage on letters addressed to the Editor must be paid, or they will not be attended to.

The Printing Office is kept at the old stand, opposite the Branch Bank.

Just Published

AT THE OFFICE OF THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE,
THE KENTUCKY
ENGLISH GRAMMAR,
OR NEW
GRAMMATICAL INSTITUTE;
CONTAINING

A comprehensive system of English Grammar, in which the whole structure and essential principles of that most copious Language, according to the most approved modern standards, are concisely, yet completely exhibited, and explained in a manner intelligible to the weakest capacities.

By SAMUEL WILSON,

PRICE 25 CENTS SINGLE—\$2 PER DOZEN.

Coffee House.

GEORGE COONS has fitted up the large room in his second story as a COFFEE HOUSE, where will be kept a file of the most interesting Gazettes for the perusal of the subscribers.

The following regulations were formed by a meeting of the subscribers, March 7, 1811.

Resolved, That the following regulations be adopted:

1. That the Coffee House shall be kept open every day for the resort of the subscribers and such non-residents of the town as shall, by them, be introduced, or reputable strangers; and shall be furnished with papers for their use agreeably to the terms prefixed to Mr. Coons's subscription paper.

2. That the subscription paper shall be open for fourteen days, after which time new subscribers may be admitted by ballot on Monday evenings—Three votes against the admission of any person proposed shall exclude him.

3. That it shall be an indispensable condition, on the part of Mr. Coons, that the Coffee Room shall not be converted into a place for dissipation—nor shall cards or play of any kind be introduced into it.

Jessamine county.

Taken up by David Mills,

Near the mouth of Tate's creek, one Sorrel Mare about 4 feet 9 inches high, two white feet, supposed to be four years old next spring, branded on the near shoulder thus J. W., appraised to \$45 this 1st day of October, 1810.

A. YOUNG.

Taken up by Thomas Butler,

On Little's fork, Scott county, a Black Mare about 14 hands high, six or seven years old, a blaze face, three white feet and legs, and a white spot on the right fore leg. Also a Bay spring Colt, a star in his forehead, his left hind foot white, and right fore one—appraised to 25 dollars. Dec. 26th, 1810.

Cornelius Gough.

Taken up by Samuel Wilson,

Living near Venable's horse mill, Fayette county, a Bay Filley, supposed to be two years old last fall, about thirteen hands high, with a large blaze in her face, with small white spots on her back, docked—no brand perceivable, appraised to \$15.

—ALSO—

One other Bay Filley, supposed to be the same age as the other, about 13 1/2 hands high, with the right hind foot white, neither docked nor branded, appraised to \$20.

A. GARRETT, D. C. F. C.

REMOVAL.

ASA BLANCHARD,

GOLD & SILVER SMITH,

INFORMS the public generally that he has removed his shop to the corner of Short and Mill streets, opposite to Mrs. Russell's and Dr. Fishback's, where he carries on his business on a much more extensive scale and elegant style, being provided with workmen of the first abilities. He will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Gold and Silver Work, which will be sold on the most moderate terms. Saddlers can be always furnished with silver and plated heads and cantles, &c.

He flatters himself that the prices and quality of his work, added to his unremitted endeavors to please, will procure him at least an equal share of the custom of Lexington and its vicinity. Orders from a distance will be attended to with the greatest punctuality and dispatch.

Silver & to rise mounted SPECTACLES, Large, small & long tortoise HAIR COMBS. —The highest price for old GOLD and SILVER.

Lexington, Dec. 1, 1810.

CHOICE

I WILL SELL either 10 Acres of Land within three miles of Lexington, adjoining Mrs. Russell, and Williamson Price, about 35 acres of which are cleared, the balance well timbered, some Apple, Peach and Cherry trees, and a never failing spring of water; Or 300 Acres, about 2 1/2 or 3 miles from Lexington, adjoining Robert Barr and William Huston, on the Strode's road, which is well improved, and the title indisputable. For terms apply to the subscriber at the Branch Bank.

ANDREW F. PRICE,

February 1, 1811.

Boarding School FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD respectfully informs her friends and the public, that her school for the tuition of young ladies, will again commence on the 25th inst. in the same house on High street, and hopes that her attention to the improvement and morals of her pupils will ensure her of a continuance of public patronage. Her terms for boarding, and all the public extra branches, are as usual. Mrs. L. will continue to take a limited number of day scholars.

March 11th, 1811.

To all whom it may concern. Take Notice.

THAT on the 18th day of April next, the commissioners appointed by the worshipful Clarke county court, to perpetuate testimony to establish the corner trees of two surveys of Land, of one thousand acres each, lying on the head waters of Upper Howard's creek, one of them surveyed and patented in the name of James Crockett, assignee of James Newell; the other in the name of James Crockett, assignee of William Newell, will attend at my house on the premises—and I shall proceed thence with said commissioners, to three popular, the beginning corner of the first named survey, to do what the act of assembly in that case made & provided, directs, & shall continue from day to day, until the business is completed.

David Finley.

3w

Just Received,

AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
A few copies of the grand operational romance of the

FORTY THIEVES.

OUT OF PLACE, or the Lake of Lorraine, a comic opera.

CINDERELLA, or the Little Glass Slipper, a pantomimic spectacle.

CHARMS OF LITERATURE, being an entertaining miscellany of elegant extracts.

N. B. The Music of the Forty Thieves, &c. may be had at Mr. De Mentelle's store.



THE subscriber hopes by close attention to business in the line of his profession of stone quarrying and well ligger, to merit the favours of a generous public. He expects to have ready by the first of April, five hundred perches of stone of the first quality, for range work, common work, curb stone, paving stone and steps—all superior to any ever delivered in the town of Lexington. He wishes to employ 12 able bodied men, who are not afraid of elbow grease. The highest wages, and the best of board will be given to well diggers and stone quarriers, with prompt payment to those who will engage for the season.

All you who wish good stone to buy,
Unto my quarry pray draw nigh;
And if your bargain you repent,
Your money, sirs, is only lent.

For every cent, I will repay,
And take my stone again—away.
As honesty is my intent,
I will repay if you repent.

I do declare to you this day,
To see you come to buy my stone,
And will not spare the choicest case,
My stock of money to increase.

But when the stone they are all laid,
The goods and money must be paid;
For I must have the cash in hand,
To pay my hands what they demand—
Or they with me will go to law
And throw in jail.

JOHN ROBERT SHAW.

To Rent, or for Sale,

THE frame House and Lot at the corner of Main and Spring streets, next door to doctor Downing's, Lexington. For terms, apply to Daniel Bradford, at the wool factory, opposite the premises, or to

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Near Lexington.

March 12.

SAMUEL Q. RICHARDSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Will practice in the Scott, Fayette and Bourbon circuit courts.—He resides in Georgetown.

3m

February 18th, 1810.

Taken up by Achilles Stapp,

Living in Scott county, near Massie's mill, a Bay Horse Colt one year old next spring, neither docked nor branded, appraised to two dollars. Given under my hand this 23d day of January, 1811.

DAVID THOMPSON.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.
RANAWAY from the subscriber on Christmas day last, a Negro Man named

K I T;

HE is about 5 feet 10 inches high, bow legged, and about 40 years of age—has a scar on the right eye, and heavy made. When he absconded he had iron on his ancles, and one appeared to be tolerably sore. He took with him a good fur hat, and the remainder of his clothes were indifferent. It is presumed he will make for the state of Ohio. The above reward will be given if taken and secured in any jail out of the state, or half the sum if taken in this state and delivered to me living in Fayette county, Kentucky.

LEWIS COLLINS.

January 16th 1811.

Commission Store,

In the house of Mr. Coyle, opposite the Branch Bank.

WALDEMAR MENTELLE

Has just received by the latest arrivals, and opened for sale, a variety of articles, such as

DRY GOODS;

Among which, are the following.

FLANDERS fine hemp linen
Queens and China ware
Sugar of different kinds
Imperial and Hyson teas
White and red lead
Spanish whiting and patent yellow
Spanish brown and painter's brushes
With a constant supply of Flax seed oil
Spirit of turpentine
Madrera Wine
Rum and French Brandy
Cherry bounce and old Whiskey
Figs, raisins and almonds
Pickled Oysters
Mackarel and shad
Best Lancaster snuff
Also an elegant assortment of Jewellery
Looking glasses with and without frames
Coach and clock glasses
Gilt frames and elegant
Paintings & engravings
Toys for children
Italian and common fiddle strings & fiddles
Profiles taken and framed by Mentelle as usual

Diaper table cloths
Pittsburgh beer and
Milford's imperial wash for the tops of boots.

Always on hand, a quantity of
GOOSE CREEK SALT & PUTTY.
Lexington Dec. 18, 1810.

PROPOSALS

By C. & A. Conrad, & Co.

PHILADELPHIA,
FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
SKETCHES,

HISTORICAL & DESCRIPTIVE

OF

LOUISIANA.

BY MAJOR D. STODDARD,

Of the United States' Artillerists.

THIS WORK will embrace a concise History of Louisiana, from its first discovery to the late cession; the boundaries and extent of it; some account of the Floridas; a description of what is called the Delta, including the city of New Orleans; of the territory about Red River, and to the westward of it, including the Atakapas and Apalouses; of Upper Louisiana, or all that tract, particularly the settled parts of it, to the north of the Arkansas; and also some sketches of the interior; of the population, climates, diseases, soils and productions, natural growth, animals, &c. &c. the nature of the Spanish government and laws, and the mode of administering justice; of lands and land-titles; of trade, commerce, manufactures; of learning and religion, and the manners and customs of the Creole inhabitants; of the mines and minerals; of the antiquities; of the aborigines in general, and of the probability of one or more Welch tribes in America; of the numerous streams and rivers; and of the state of Slavery.

CONDITIONS.

I. The work will be executed with neatness, and on good paper, well bound and lettered, comprising from 450 to 500 pages.
II. It will be delivered to subscribers at the price of three dollars and twenty five cents, or three dollars in boards: the money to be paid on delivery.

* Subscriptions received at this Office.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

AN ACT

Supplementary to an act, entitled "An act concerning the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other purposes."

BE it enacted by the senate and house of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That no vessel owned wholly by a citizen or citizens of the United States, which shall have departed from a British port prior to the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and eleven, and no merchandize owned wholly by a citizen or citizens of the United States imported in such vessel, shall be liable to seizure or forfeiture, on account of any infraction or presumed infraction of the provisions of the act to which this act is a supplement.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That in case Great Britain shall so revoke or modify her edicts, as that they shall cease to violate the neutral commerce of the United States, the President of the United States shall declare the fact by proclamation; and such proclamation shall be admitted as evidence, and no other evidence shall be admitted of such revocation or modification in any suit or prosecution which may be instituted under the fourth section of the act to which this act is a supplement. And the restrictions imposed or which may be imposed by virtue of the said act, shall, from the date of such proclamation, cease, and be discontinued.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That until the proclamation aforesaid shall have been issued, the several provisions of the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth and eighteenth sections of the act, entitled "An act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other purposes," shall have full force and be immediately carried into effect against Great Britain, her colonies and dependencies: Provided however, That any vessel or merchandize which may in pursuance thereof be seized, prior to the fact

being ascertained, whether Great Britain shall, on or before the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and eleven, have revoked or modified her edicts in the manner above mentioned, shall nevertheless be restored on application of the parties, on their giving bond with approved sureties to the United States, in a sum equal to the value thereof, to abide the decision of the proper court of the United States thereon; and any such bond shall be considered as satisfied if Great Britain shall, on or before the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and eleven, have revoked or modified her edicts in the manner above mentioned: Provided also, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to affect any ships or vessels or the cargoes of ships or vessels wholly owned by a citizen or citizens of the United States, which had cleared out for the Cape of Good Hope, or for any port beyond the same, prior to the tenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ten.

J. B. VARNUM, speaker
of the House of Representatives.

JOHN POPE,

President of the Senate, pro-tempore.

March 2, 1811.—APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

To enable the Georgetown Potomac Bridge company to levy money for the object of the incorporation.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the directors of the Georgetown Potomac Bridge Company be and they are hereby empowered to call a general meeting of the stockholders of said company, to be held at Georgetown, in the district of Columbia, by causing public notice to be given of the time and place of such meeting, in the National Intelligencer, and in one of the newspapers printed in each of the cities of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore in four successive weeks, the last time at least thirty days before the day of holding the said general meeting. And if, at such general meeting, the stockholders present, by themselves or legal representatives, shall determine to rebuild the bridge at or near the little falls of the river Potomac, (for the purpose of effecting which originally was the object of their incorporation) the holders of two thirds of the stock represented at that meeting concurring, then it shall and may be lawful for the directors of said company, or any two of them, and they are hereby empowered to assess upon and collect from the stockholders of the said company such sum and sums of money as shall be necessary to pay its debts already incurred, and they are hereby empowered to assess upon and collect from the stockholders of the said company, and to rebuild, make and keep in repair the said bridge, together with the road leading thereto from Georgetown, Provided that the whole amount of such assessments shall not exceed twenty-five dollars on each share in the stock of said company.

And of any such assessment and assessments the said directors shall give public notice to the said stockholders by advertising the same in the newspapers aforesaid; and the sum and sums which shall be so assessed, the said stockholders are hereby required to pay to the said directors within sixty days after such notice, and on failure thereof, for the space of thirty days after the expiration of the said sixty days, the said directors, or any two of them are hereby authorized to sell the share or shares of any and every delinquent stockholder, every such sale to be made at public auction in Georgetown aforesaid, on the day specified in said advertisement.

Provided, That no more shares shall be sold than shall be deemed necessary to levy the sum and sums of money which shall be assessed as aforesaid, and that the surplus, if any, arising on any such sales, shall, by the directors aforesaid, be deposited in the bank of Columbia, for the use of the owner or owners of the share or shares so sold. And the said directors, or any two of them, shall transfer on the books of the said company, to the purchaser or purchasers, the share or shares sold, and if demanded, give a certificate or certificates thereof, under their hands and seals, which shall secure to such purchaser or purchasers a valid title to the same.

J. B. VARNUM,

Speaker of the house of representatives.

GEO. CLINTON, Vice

President of the United States,

and President of the Senate.

February 2, 1811.

APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

To enable the people of the Territory of Orleans to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the Union, on an equal footing with the original states; and for other purposes.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the inhabitants of all that part of the territory or country ceded under the name of Louisiana, by the treaty made at Paris on the thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and three, between the United States and France, contained within the following limits, that is to say: beginning at the mouth of the river Sabine thence by a line to be drawn along the middle of the said river, including all islands to the thirty-second degree of latitude; thence

due north, to the northernmost part of the thirty-third degree of north latitude; thence along the said parallel of latitude to the river Mississippi; thence down the said river to the river Iberville, and from thence along the middle of the said river and lakes Maurepas and Ponchartrain, to the gulph of Mexico; thence bounded by the said gulph to the place of beginning; including all islands within three leagues of the coast, be, and they are hereby authorized to form for themselves a constitution and state government, and to assume such name as they may deem proper, under the provisions aforesaid upon the conditions hereinafter mentioned.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all free white male citizens of the United States, who shall have arrived at the age of twenty-one years, and resided within the said territory at least one year previous to the day of election, and shall have paid a territorial, county, district or parish tax; and all persons having in other respects the legal qualifications to vote for representatives in the general assembly for the said territory, be, and they are hereby authorized to choose representatives to form a convention, who shall be apportioned amongst the several counties, districts and parishes, within the said territory of Orleans in such manner as the Legislature of the said territory shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed sixty; and the elections for the representatives aforesaid shall take place on the third Monday in September next and shall be conducted in the same manner as is now provided by the laws of the said territory for electing members for the House of representatives.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the members of the convention, when duly elected, be, and they are hereby authorized to meet at the city of New-Orleans, on the first Monday of November next, which convention, when met, shall first determine, by a majority of the whole number elected, whether it be expedient or not, at that time, to form a constitution and state government for the people within the said territory, and if it be determined to be expedient, then the convention shall in like manner declare, in behalf of the people of the said territory, that it adopts the constitution of the United States; whereupon the said convention shall be and hereby is authorized to form a constitution and state government, for the people of the said territory: Provided, The constitution to be formed in virtue of the authority herein given, shall be republican, and consistent with the constitution of the United States; that it shall contain the fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty; that it shall secure to the citizen the trial by jury in all criminal cases, and the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, conformably to the provisions of the constitution of the United States; and that after the admission of the said territory of Orleans as a state into the Union, the laws which such state may pass shall be promulgated, and its records of every description shall be preserved, &c. its judicial and legislative written proceedings of the United States are now published, and conducted: And provided also, That the said convention shall provide by an ordinance, irrevocable without the consent of the United States that the people inhabiting the said territory do agree and declare that they forever disclaim all right or title to the waste or unappropriated lands lying within the said territory; and that the same shall be and remain at the sole and entire disposition of the United States; and, moreover, that each and every tract of land, sold by congress, shall be and remain exempt from any tax, laid by the order or under the authority of the state, whether for state, county, township, parish, or any other purpose whatever, for the term of five years from and after the respective dates of the sales thereof; and that the lands, belonging to citizens of the United States, residing without the said state, shall never be taxed higher than the lands belonging to persons residing therein; and that no taxes shall be imposed on land, the property of the United States.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That in case the convention shall declare its assent, in behalf of the people of the said territory, to the adoption of the constitution of the United States, and shall form a constitution and state government for the people of said territory of Orleans, the said convention, as soon thereafter as may be, is hereby required to cause to be transmitted to Congress the instrument, by which its assent to the constitution of the United States is thus given and declared, and also a true and attested copy of such constitution or frame of state government, as shall be formed and provided by said convention, and if the same shall not be disapproved by Congress, at their next session, after the receipt thereof, the said state shall be admitted into the Union, upon the same footing with the original states.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That five per centum of the net proceeds of the sales of the lands of the United States, after the first day of January, shall be applied in laying out and constructing public roads and levees in the said state; as the legislature thereof may direct.

J. B. VARNUM,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

GEO. CLINTON Vice President
of the United States, and President of the Senate, February 6, 1811.—Approved,

JAMES MADISON.

SPEECH

UPON THE
BILL TO RENEW THE CHARTER
OF THE

Bank of the U. States,

In the House of Representatives.

By Wm. T. BARRY.

MR. SPEAKER,

The measure now under consideration is certainly important. It involves principles interesting both as they relate to the general and state governments. The solicitude manifested for the renewal of the charter; the deep concern that is felt in some of the states; the serious and solemn manner in which this subject has been considered and acted upon by their legislative councils; the general agitation it has occasioned in the public mind, has not failed to command my most serious attention. I should nevertheless have been content to have left it to the discussion of others, abler and more experienced than myself, satisfied with giving such vote as would comport with the honest conviction of my understanding. But the debate has taken an unexpected course to day. The remarks of my colleague (Mr. McKee) will not permit me any longer to remain silent. As it is my lot to differ with him on this great question, I must claim the indulgence of the house for a few moments, whilst I endeavour in as concise a manner as possible to state some of the reasons by which I am actuated.

The baneful effects to result from the dissolution of the Bank; the ruin that is to follow in its train, has been pourtrayed in the most glowing colours, in a manner calculated, as it was no doubt designed, to awaken and alarm our fears. I shall not now enter upon this branch of the subject.

If as I am most seriously impressed, the constitution does not authorise us to pass the bill, there is at once an end of the question. It is, Mr. Speaker, immaterial what consequences may result. No pressure of calamity however great, can warrant departure from or violation of that sacred instrument.

It has been said that this is a party question. The remark is just, so far as the principles which separate and distinguish the two great political parties in the United States shall be made to bear upon it; not that the declaration of any man can make it so. It is measures not men that should govern.

It will be recollected that early in the history of our government the country was divided into two great political parties. The one endeavouring to extend and increase the powers of the general government, the other attached to the state authorities and exceedingly jealous of their rights. Under this state of things the constitution of the United States was framed. Soon after the government went into operation under it, these parties again displayed themselves in the rules they adopted for expounding the constitution. The one contending for that kind of interpretation which would possess congress with the most ample powers, sufficient to do whatever political expedience might dictate in providing for the common defence and general welfare.

This latitude of construction was considered by the other party as dangerous; that it would tend to consolidation; that in this way state rights would be encroached upon and their sovereignty impaired. They contended that the power of congress was limited; that it must be confined to those powers expressly delegated, and to such as were necessary and proper to carry them into execution. That this mode of construction resulted necessarily from the nature of the general government, but was settled beyond all doubt by that clause in the constitution which provides "that all powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states or to the people"; that to step beyond the boundaries thus fixed, would be to enter upon a field of power no longer capable of being defined. Such has been my understanding of the views of the two parties; the one called federal the other republican or democratic if you please. I speak of parties as they were at the period I allude to.

It is remarkable that upon this very subject in the year 1791, when the Bank charter was granted, we find the most distinguished politicians of that day who were on the republican side opposing it; and they did it under the guidance of those sentiments that had originally given rise & character to the party. For although they did not admit the utility of the Banking system—yet the great ground of opposition; the strength of their argument, was directed against the power of congress to pass such a law. It was sir upon that occasion that Mr. Madison, then a member of congress made that perspicuous and luminous argument that has been so justly celebrated as defining and marking out the proper limits of power assigned to the general government. I have thought proper to make these preliminary remarks, to shew what was the understanding of this measure at the time of its adoption. That it was then protested against as unconstitutional. Two articles of the constitution seem to be mostly relied upon by those who are in favor of the renewal. That which gives to congress the power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises: to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States—or in other words the power by which congress is to regulate the financial concerns of the nation, and that which gives the power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution the powers vested by the constitution in the government of the United States.

It has already been shewn by gentlemen who have preceded me, by a course of reasoning to my mind unanswerable, that the clause which enables congress to pass all laws necessary and proper to execute the specified powers, must according to the natural force of the terms and context be limited to the means necessary to the end, and incident to the nature of the specified powers; that this clause was in fact merely declaratory of what would have resulted by unavoidable implication as the ap-

propriate and as it were technical means of executing these powers. It was further contended that the true exposition of a necessary mean was, that mean without which the end could not be produced. If this doctrine is correct, it puts the question at rest; as it has been most clearly shewn that a Bank is not a necessary mean according to this exposition. I shall not dwell longer on this head, considering it as already exhausted by argument. The word proper is in my mind an important and operative word in this clause of the constitution. The incidental power to be exercised must not only be necessary, but proper, that is, it must be appropriate and confined to the end in view. If it goes beyond it, if it involves the exercise of a power that tends to create a distinct and substantive thing which in its important operations is entirely distinct from and independent of the power to the execution of which it was designed as a mean, it would most certainly be improper. Such an exercise of power would in truth be usurpation, and the end proposed becomes a mere pretence for the unwarrantable assumption of power.

To enable congress to collect taxes, offices of deposit merely would be sufficient. But instead of confining the incidental power to be employed to the object it is designed to accomplish, you introduce a new system of policy, that has no more connection with the management of the revenue, than it has with the power to borrow money on the credit of the United States, with the power to regulate commerce with foreign nations, among the states, and with the Indian tribes, or than it has with the power to raise and support armies or to provide and maintain a navy. The power to establish a Bank applies equally as an incident to all the above named powers, and is not strictly appropriate to either, or it is confined to all of them collectively. If under such pretence you can create corporations, our power in this respect is unbounded.

By this act you form a society of individuals, invest them with extensive and exclusive privileges, who instead of being employed as auxiliaries in the fiscal arrangements of the government, set up for themselves and go on upon a system of money making. They issue notes that becomes a circulating medium and forms a new species of capital. The institution carries with it a train of offices, influence and patronage. It gives rise to an act of sovereign power, that no government should ever be permitted to exercise or can derive by just implication—that of punishing those who may counterfeit the notes of this Bank. Thus introducing into our code of laws a system of criminal jurisprudence never contemplated by the constitution.

It will be seen as we progress in this enquiry, how this measure is calculated to effect the state rights and to infringe upon their sovereignty.

If it is good policy to establish Banks, and I am inclined to think it tends, when properly regulated, to promote the interest of society; the states will surely have a right to claim the benefits that may result from it—because this right they never have parted from. The profits arising from discounts, the advantage to accrue from public and private deposits, and the many facilities this kind of institution affords to society, belong to the states and ought to be exclusively under their control. The objects of state policy are infinitely more numerous than those of the general government, and deserve equally to be promoted.

It is said the states are at liberty if they chuse to establish banks: this does not remove the objection; if the right is impaired it is the same in principle as if it was denied. A branch bank of the United States will always have a predominant influence. They will have a benefit of a large capital; but the great source of influence results from its connexion with the mother bank and a confederacy of branches co-extensive with the United States. They all move in concert; and by combining their influence, would at any time be enabled to overwhelm and destroy the small state establishments—There can be no stronger evidence of the weakness and utter dependence of the state banks upon that of the United States than the alarm that some of them now feel at its expected dissolution. It is said that no danger of this sort is to be apprehended; that those who have had the direction of the United States bank, have conducted it properly and with liberality. This affords no guarantee that they will continue to do so. Bank directors have the same passions and prejudices that other men have; the same feelings of jealousy and rivalry exists in corporate bodies as with individuals; the same struggle for power and disposition to oppress. State rights require the guardianship of the constitution, they are not I trust to be left to the mercy of a bank director.

It would sir, be less objectionable if the Bank of the United States diffused its benefits equally throughout the different states. But instead of this equal and just distribution it will be found to be confined and partial in its operations; its benefits will be principally confined to the seaports; it can only be made to operate indirectly upon the agriculturalist and manufacturer. The direction of this institution will be entirely in the hands of commercial men; all its power and influence will be lent to them, this combined with the power their wealth naturally gives them, has heretofore, and will continue to give them, a decided ascendancy in the councils of this Nation. It is believed that this kind of influence has had its effect in producing our existing embarrassments with foreign nations. Sir the slightest attention to our public act, will shew that there has been a great predilection for commerce; that it has met with almost exclusive protection and support; whilst little or nothing has been done for the internal industry of the country. Large sums of money have been expended for the promotion of commerce, whilst our infant manufactures have been suffered to pine and languish. The enterprise embarked in this way never having experienced any kind of encouragement from the general government. It is time to remove the causes that gave rise to this partial influence.

The power of the states is affected by

this measure in another important respect—By its means individuals who are mostly foreigners, hold large estates in stock, without being in any way subject to the control of the state government or paying any tax for its support. Is it just that such exclusive privileges should be conferred? Is it proper that these men, not the most meritorious, should be entirely exempt from the burthen of taxation—whilst the true citizen, is bound to yield his personal and pecuniary aid?

Another formidable objection that presents itself is the connexion of this institution with the government—a dangerous source of influence and power. When the people have to pay taxes for the support of government, they feel and understand what is going on. If they should be burthened with high taxes, unless a good reason can be assigned for it, they will remove their agents and appoint others who will act upon a better system of economy. But give to the government a bank with a large capital and you afford a facility of borrowing and a source of supplies utterly incompatible with the genius of republican institutions. Loans may be had to enable the government to pursue their projects; expensive establishments may be created and kept up in this way, that the people never would have tolerated, had they been directly called on for their contributions. The case it would afford of getting money would be the cause of repeated applications to this source; and we may readily perceive how a debt thus created will be constantly accumulating. Upon this subject we have the light of experience to guide us—The English nation presents a sad example. It is true the proposed capital is too small to create much alarm at present—but renew this charter and it will be augmented as convenience shall dictate. The capital of the Bank of England was small at its first establishment, but it increased gradually as the exigence of the government required. Sir, whenever the government shall have become largely indebted to this bank, it will have acquired an influence over our councils; the idea of which is humiliating; an influence that would not only be degrading, but one that would endanger our liberties by subjecting us to the control of a monied aristocracy. Permit me now sir, to notice a few of the arguments which have been advanced in favour of renewal. It is said that the practice of this government is against the rule of construction we contend for: as an example the act concerning light houses, beacons, buoys and public piers has been cited. This is referred to the power of regulating trade. This act is in truth only a mean to carry into execution a power; it is distinguishable at the first glance from the power to establish a bank. They only tend to promote commerce; they are strictly necessary and properly confined to the object. They go no further than the end in view, not at all impairing the rights of individuals or of the states; besides there is nothing in them uncongenial with the nature of our government.

It is further contended that the law now attempted to be repealed has been sanctioned by the states and acquiesced in by the people. That although it might not originally have been necessary, it has now become so. I can see strong reasons why this act granting a charter should not be repealed, although unconstitutional. The system had been introduced; a pledge was given to the Stockholders; they invested their funds upon the faith of its continuance for twenty years; it was a contract for that period; to have violated the public faith would not perhaps have been consistent with sound policy. There is a difference between repealing the law and suffering it to expire. The stockholders have not even the colour of a claim upon us for the continuance of the charter after the expiration of the twenty years. The contract has been fulfilled and completed. They are or should have been ready to close their business. Sir, this doctrine of acquiescence is correct, many other obnoxious laws, that have been the cause of much heat and ferment throughout the nation might in the same way be proven to be constitutional and might hereafter be revived for the same reason. It is one of the first principles of a representative government, that a subsequent legislature have the power to change the measures of a preceding one; and it often is necessary they should do so. No state has ever sanctioned this law by a direct declaration to that effect. Their approbation has been inferred from their having passed laws to punish counterfeiters. Sir, the states cannot repeal an act of congress; they could not prevent the circulation of the notes of this bank. It was therefore essential to pass such laws in order to secure and protect their own citizens from fraud and imposition.

It seems clear to me that an act of congress originally unconstitutional cannot be made so by any lapse of time. If in 1791 it was unconstitutional it must be so now. The constitution does not change with the times. A republican administration should not be permitted to exercise a power that they would have denied to the other party. The love of power is natural; man is prone to abuse it. I confide much in those who are at present at the helm, but I will not trust them beyond the limits of the constitution. "With unremitting vigilance, with undaunted virtue, should a free people watch against the encroachments of power, and remove every pretext for its extension." The evils to result from the dissolution of the bank, have in my opinion been greatly exaggerated; but sir, this alarm if real, impresses my mind differently from what it does that of some others. The deep interest excited; the feelings that have been awakened; the memorials constantly flowing in upon us, shews the important bearing of this institution and the great interest it has already created. If we look forward to a period when this charter is to expire; if ever we intend to shake off this illegitimate offspring, now is the lucky moment; its embrace though strong is not yet deadly. Although some of its advocates threaten, and endeavor to coerce us into the measure by the alarm they have excited; the stockholders yet approach in the respectful attitude of memorialists; we are yet at liberty to act freely; but if this charter is renewed, de-

pend upon it we shall not be able hereafter to stop its progress. Pretences will not be wanting to extend its limits and augment its capital. The poison already tasted would soon reach the vitals of this government; our efforts hereafter for relief will be fruitless; they will only serve to irritate and inflame until at length it will be found that we must tamely submit.
January 21st, 1811.

CONGRESS.

SENATE, SATURDAY MARCH 2.

MR. BRADLEY, from the committee to whom was referred the memorial of Gen. James Wilkinson, praying to be remunerated for monies disbursed in the service of the United States, begs leave to report:

That the said Wilkinson has exhibited to them claims against the United States, to the amount of eleven thousand eight hundred dollars and ninety-six cents. It appears to your committee, from the documents and proofs produced by the petitioner, to explain and support his claim against the public, that of the above sum, \$6,719 73 are claimed for his disbursements and expenses incurred pending Burr's conspiracy; 2,500 dollars paid for a tract of land for the public service, now occupied by the troops on the Missouri river, near its mouth; 450 dollars, the amount of his passage from Baltimore to Charleston, when ordered on extra duty by the President; \$2,131 23 for losses of property sustained by his sudden transfer from St. Louis, where he was exercising the functions of a civil magistrate, to the Sabine, for the purpose of directing the arms of the nation against an invading force of the Spaniards.

Your committee have no hesitancy in saying, that many of the charges appear to be legal and founded in justice, and may furnish a proper set-off against the balance opposed to him by the War Department, and that the residue are entitled to equitable consideration; but, from the shortness of the time, and the pressure of business, before the expiration of the session, your committee cannot find leisure to form that deliberate and clear judgment on the merits of the several items, which justice to the petitioner and to the public require. They therefore beg leave to offer the following resolution.

Resolved, That the further consideration of the petition of Gen. Jas. Wilkinson, together with the accompanying documents, be postponed to the next meeting of Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, March 2.

A letter was received from the secretary of the treasury, transmitting an account of the operation of the mint for the past year. [From this report it appears that the following amount of each description was coined at the mint during the year 1810:

Numbers	Gold coins.	Half Eagles	Value
			\$ 276,555
	Silver coins.		
Half dollars	2,276,276		
Dimes	6,276		
			638,773 50
	Copper coins.		
Cents and half cents, value			\$ 16,140]

A letter was received from the Secretary at War, enclosing an account of the expenses of the National Armories at Springfield and Harper's ferry, together with a return of the arms made and repaired at each, during the year 1810. [At Harper's ferry, arms manufactured in 1810 were 8600; repaired 606, expenses, including expense of additional buildings, 155,090 19. At Springfield, Massachusetts, arms manufactured 10,301; repaired 1406; expenses \$122,774 87.]

Mr. Newton reported a bill allowing a reasonable compensation to the persons who have taken an account of the several manufacturing establishments; which was read a first and second time.

Mr. Newton proposed to fill the blank in the bill for the amount to be appropriated with "70,000 dollars." After debate, this motion was negatived, as also were motions to fill the blank with sixty, fifty and forty thousand. The blank was eventually filled with 30,000 dollars; and as amended, the bill was passed to a third reading, and then read a third time and passed.

The bill appropriating a sum of money for completing the fortifications, &c. was passed to a third reading and read accordingly and passed.

The bill concerning invalid pensioners was gone through in committee, and read a third time and passed.

THE RETURNED BILL.

The house proceeded to consider the bill entitled "An act for the relief of Richard Tervin, William Coleman, Edwin Lewis, Samuel Mims, Joseph Wilson, and the Baptist Church at Salem Meeting House, in the Mississippi territory," which was returned by the President of the United States with objections.

The question on the bill was debated a short time, and then put in the following words, "Shall the bill pass, notwithstanding the objections of the President of the United States?" And decided in the negative—Yeas 33, Nays 55.

The bill from the senate providing for the final adjustment of claims to lands & for the sale of the public lands in the territories of Orleans and Louisiana, and to repeal the act passed for the same purpose, 10th February, 1811, was read a third time and passed.

Mr. P. B. Porter, from the committee to whom was referred, on the 25th ult. the memorial of the Stockholders of the Bank of the United States, made the following report, which was read.

"The committee to whom was referred the memorial of the Stockholders of the Bank of the United States report.

That they have carefully examined the various matters set forth in the said memorial, and attentively listened to the representations of the gentlemen who have appeared in behalf of the said petitioners. The object of the memorialists is,

to obtain an extension of their corporate powers, beyond the period limited for the expiration of their charter, so as to enable them to prosecute their debts, and to arrange, liquidate and close the various concerns of the company.

The committee are of opinion, that a law of Congress, granting the powers prayed for, would facilitate the final adjustment of the affairs of the bank, altho' they do not think such a law indispensable to that object. But believing, as your committee do, that, in granting the original charter to the stockholders, Congress transcended the legitimate powers of the constitution; the same objection now presents itself to the extension of any of their corporate capacities.

If the committee had time to go into the investigation, and to present to the House the various reasons which have conducted to this opinion, it would be more than useless to divert its attention from the important concerns of the nation, at this late period of the session, to a subject which but a few days since was so fully and elaborately discussed.

They therefore beg leave to recommend the following resolution:

Resolved, That the prayer of the memorialists ought not to be granted.

SUNDAY, MARCH 3, 1811.

A report was received from the Secretary of the Treasury in pursuance of the resolution, offered by Mr. Haven, requiring information as to the embargo prosecutions. The necessary particulars for affording complete information not having been yet received, in reply to letters addressed for the purpose of obtaining them, the Secretary's report is necessarily deferred to the next session of Congress.

The House set till 11 o'clock in the evening, about 3 hours of which was on business of a confidential nature originating in the Senate.

Previous to adjournment—

On motion of Mr. Smith, Resolved, That the thanks of this House be presented to Joseph B. Varnum in testimony of their approbation of his conduct in the discharge of the arduous and important duties assigned to him whilst in the chair.

After which the Speaker addressed the House as follows:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

I acknowledge, with grateful sensibility, the aid you have afforded me in the discharge of the duties of the Speaker. Your approbation of my conduct, in the important office you have been pleased to assign me, affords me very great consolation. And permit me to assure you, gentlemen, that you have my most ardent wishes for your individual prosperity and happiness.

ANOTHER NEW STATE.

The District of Maine, (a part of the state of Massachusetts, but separated from Old Massachusetts, by the state of New Hampshire,) contains 228,705 inhabitants a population nearly equal to that of New Jersey. It has been for some years past in contemplation to erect Maine into a separate state. Accordingly we find by the last Boston Centinel, that the senators and Representatives in the Massachusetts legislature from the district of Maine, amounting to 74 have held a Convention in Boston, and voted 56 to 18, that "it is expedient to take the sense of the people on a separation from Old Massachusetts."

The District of Maine, is the most easterly section of the United States. Its greatest length is 377 miles, and its greatest breadth along the sea coast 240 miles, being considerably greater in extent than Pennsylvania, and nearly equal to New York. It is bounded E. by the river Megallowick, which divides it from Nova Scotia, W. by New Hampshire, N. and N. W. by the province of Lower Canada, and S. by the ocean. It is divided into six counties, viz. York, Cumberland, Lincoln, Hancock, Kennebec, and Washington. These are divided into about 165 incorporated townships. The chief rivers are Penobscot, Kennebec, Saco, Androscoggin, and St. Croix, besides a great number of small rivers or creeks. The principal lakes are, Moosehead, Chesounook, and Sebago. The most remarkable bays, are, Casco, Penobscot, Machias, Saco, and Passamaquoddy. The principal capes are, Elizabeth, Small Point, Naddock, and Porpoise. Few countries are better watered than this, there being scarcely a township without one or more large ponds in it. It contains many huge mountains, whose tops are laid to be covered with snow the greater part of the year.

Old Massachusetts, or Massachusetts proper, when separated from Maine will be 156 miles long, and 93 broad, with a population, according to the late census, of 471,640 inhabitants.

FROM THE BALTIMORE EVENING POST.

ASTONISHING COMMERCE! One of the Philadelphia papers of Tuesday, published a letter from G. A. Berg, (see yesterday's Evening Post) in which it was stated that one hundred and thirty vessels had been seized or detained at that place. In some prefatory remarks there-to, the editor insinuated that all of them were American. The same paper of Wednesday, has the following paragraph:

MORE CAPTURES.

A letter from Liverpool of the 7th of January, states, that a large convoy from the Baltic, was captured by the Danes, amongst which, it was said, were one hundred and seventeen American vessels.

Now, can any man believe that two hundred and forty seven AMERICAN vessels could be captured by the Swedes and Danes? The whole number of vessels trading to the north of Europe, does not, perhaps, amount to more than is here stated to be made prize of. In the last year, all the arrival in the United States, from Gottenburg, were but 110. Enough, no doubt, of American vessels have been seized—but the greater part of those reported to be so, are British—and hence, a great part of our sufferings—the flag being prostituted.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
"News from all nations lumb'ring at his back!"

LEXINGTON, MARCH 26, 1811

In consequence of the late heavy rains, the eastern mails due yesterday, did not arrive.

A writer in the last Reporter, under the signature of "Crito," has given the public an essay in defence of Mr. Pope. As the friends of the senator (whether federal or republican) must be much indebted to this scribbler, for his officious and acerbic, so indeed is the editor of the Kentucky Gazette, for the very decent and gentlemanly manner in which he is noticed.

Such a contemptible effusion of malice and spleen deserves but little attention. The reflections on us are unwarrantable, undeserved & unprovoked. In no instance whatever have we acted in hostility to Mr. Pope. That we should be proscribed as his "secret enemies—serpents blind with poison—sycophantly attached to men, and not measures," is unpardonable and inexorable from a friend to this gentleman, (for such would "Crito" be considered.) No part of our former conduct justify those charges—nor had we yet "denounced Mr. Pope." Crito seems to have anticipated the bursting of a storm, which now plainly appears this gentleman has collected for the destruction of his own political reputation.

For inserting the extracts from the eastern papers respecting Mr. P's speech, we were performing the duty of an impartial editor—and for the observations made on it we make no apology to "Crito" or any other of his friends—nor indeed for any thing we may hereafter insert on this subject, (even though we are "NEVER TO BE FORGIVEN.") The public will not think it necessary.

As far as our aid will contribute, we shall at all times be ready to support the rights and sovereignty of the people—to protect the character and dignity of the state, and to preserve the purity of republican principles from innovation and perversion, by men invested with power and office. In doing this, it is now our duty to call the attention of our fellow-citizens to the conduct of their senator, Mr. Pope. That he has wantonly violated the instructions of his immediate constituents, is on record. That he has deceived the people, in departing from those principles of republicanism under which he became their representative, or, as has been emphatically observed, in arraying himself against the "liberties of his country," we have at least some evidence. But which, if false, rests with the gentleman himself to controvert. At first we acknowledged ourself incredulous—but therein we committed a sin "never to be forgiven!"

Without saying more in answer to the abuse lavished on us, we refer our readers to the essay from the Virginia Argus—and the severe remarks of the Delaware Watchman.

It is strange indeed, that so many respectable papers should continue to express such reprehensible language, without some foundation for their remarks!

From the Delaware Watchman of March 6,
THE APOSTATE.

Mr. Pope, while smarting under the lash of well deserved chastisement, seems to dread the democratic presses as much as the hypochondriac Prince of Bourbon dreaded the ringing of bells, when he fancied himself a bore. "Ring not those bells," says the prince, "lest you scare me into the woods." At another time this unfortunate prince fancied himself dead, and refused all nourishment. Whether Mr. Pope fancies himself dead or not, we do not know. It is certain, however, that he is politically damned, and the sooner he is scared off to the woods the better. The Kentuckians will take care the *Maniac* is not re-elected when his constitutional term expires.

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

It was not to be expected that an institution like that of the Bank of the United States would expire, even a natural death, without considerable excitement. There are too many individuals interested in its fate to have permitted it to die in quiet; Presidents of the mother bank and her branches; cashiers and other officers; and that favored class who enjoyed almost exclusively the choicest benefits which a bank can bestow; formed a party of portly appearance, loud of tongue, fierce of aspect, and which could enlist in its cause a numerous host of mendicant scribblers, who, like *Swiss*, are ready to fight under the banner of any faction for pay. Let us learn from the great struggle that we have just witnessed, to be cautious how we incorporate monied societies upon a national scale; and let us congratulate the nation at large, (the truly republican part of it in particular,) on the consistency of the mass of the democratic party, which has just demonstrated that it is incapable of maintaining doctrines when out of power which it would disavow when in the direction of public affairs.

If there is any thing to lament in the occurrences which the discussion of the Bank question has occasioned, it is the unfortunate reprobation of the press which one or two gentlemen of Congress have suffered themselves to go into. It does no credit to their zeal; and detracts materially from the character of their understandings. It shews that they do not comprehend the genius of the government of which they are a part, and that they confound a spirit of liberty with a spirit of faction. The

history of our English ancestors and our own history, are sufficient to convince any man who has read them, that free forms of government and equal laws are of little avail unless supported by a *spirit of liberty*; and that this spirit, so easily wounded, but so difficult to be subdued, is *always jealous*, raising its voice at the first appearance of danger, and regardless of consequences where public freedom is at stake. The Bank of the U. States had been notoriously used as a political engine to the destruction of republicanism; the principles upon which it was originally established were anti-republican, and even unconstitutional. When therefore, republicans saw that this engine was about to be renewed, when they saw professed republicans joining with the entire federal party to renew the charter, is it to be wondered at that they took alarm? that the democratic presses spoke in a tone strong and decided? that they reproached individuals for abandoning the established principles of the party? and that they disdained to touch in any other strain than that of manly independence a question so interesting to the spirit of liberty? Gentlemen, it seems *wish to be criticised with a tender and sparing hand whilst they are demolishing the very ramparts of freedom!* They do not think they are doing this mischief: Granted: *but the people do* and in a case like this the opinion of one or two individuals are not to prevail against the *general sense of the nation*.

It is the misfortune of men in power to believe, occasionally, that their opinions are *infallible*, and that, do what they will, there can be no faction in government. But it is certain that faction may as readily be generated in government as out of it. We call that faction which runs counter to the constitutional ends of government—Mr. Adam's administration furnishes us with a memorable example. The *sedition and alien laws* were both acts of governmental faction. They were made for the purpose of securing power in the hands of the men who passed them; and so far they had in them that strong feature of faction, *self-interest*. They were, moreover, unconstitutional, and a direct encroachment on the rights of the people. When the republican presses assailed these with vigor, and in many cases with virulence, the persons in power railed at the licentiousness of the press as *certain legislators* do now. But the presses prevailed in the end, because they were supported by the spirit of liberty. It is a very great mistake in *those legislators* if they imagine that the spirit of liberty means nothing more than to keep them in power & give currency to their opinions; or that the great struggle of 1799 and 1800 was merely to thrust one set of men out of power and nestle another set of men in their places. So far is this from being the case, that if the men at this time in power were to pursue measures contrary to the principles upon which Mr. Jefferson came into office, the people would at once abandon them and choose *others to rule in their stead*.

It is great deal too late in the day for men in this country to talk with a *vindictive temper against the press*. The people will maintain their rights and the constitution, through the press, if they can; through elections; and, in great emergencies, at the point of the bayonet.

(Virginia Argus.)

FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

MR. PRINTER.

The expiration of the Charter of the United States Bank is a cause of congratulation to all the well wishers to the federal constitution. Permit me to express my satisfaction. I rejoice that there was virtue enough left in Congress not to suffer the constitution to be trampled on by avarice—I rejoice to see that the great mass of the people can neither be intimidated nor bribed.

But, sir, when we destroy one golden calf, let us not fall down and worship *Baal*, nor sacrifice to *Moloch*. Let us view with a scrutinizing eye, the operations of our own local banks. These institutions are indebted to the legislature for their charters, which they obtained without money, and without price. Their fair and natural gains should be at the rate of six per cent per annum, with the advantage of the discount paid in advance: liberality will increase deposits—the circulation of their notes cannot be forced—time, perseverance and punctuality will sufficiently effect this, by sure though slow degrees. If ever an usurious principle should pervade these institutions in any shape whatever, either under the name of selling *light money*, bank notes, or bills of exchange, then may the shareholders tremble! and the legislature be cautious whom they choose for directors. If ever directors take advantage of the want of trade, or scarcity of money, to fill their coffers with an usurious gain, then should the legislature new-model the charter of such state bank by wholesome amendments—and may the other bank, in the fullness of time, sleep to rise no more! If, for instance, by way extortion, light money (say eastern bank notes) should be taken in at the bank at par, and sold out at 2 per cent advance, with one per cent for a note at sixty days; this is complete usury at the rate of two and a half per cent for two months, upwards of seventeen per cent per annum. This I trust will never be the case. It will be a practice equally bad, if *shavers* (for unquestionably there are shavers) whether officers, the friends of officers of these institutions, or their enemies, get money from the banks at six per cent, and shave at the enormous rate of two and an half per cent per month, (which is upwards of forty-two per cent per annum) the consequences must be entire ruin to many.

The best security for the shareholders and the public is not to choose men for directors merely because they are rich, but rather be-

cause they have talents.—To avoid putting the whole of a firm or the whole of a family into office. One of a firm and one of a family will be sufficient for both banks. It is equally ridiculous to choose a man for a director, merely because he is a mechanic—for any mechanic can soon transform himself into a store keeper. Look to experience.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

The population of Tennessee is 261,727, of whom 44,535 are slaves; so that a ratio of 49,000 will double its present representation in Congress. In 1800 the population was 105,602, increase 156,125. The population of Upper Louisiana territory is 20,846. The population of Illinois territory is 12,600.

The keeper of the coffee house at Boston, says if news paper information can be depended upon, it is ascertained that during the year 1810, the arrivals in the United States from foreign ports amounted to 4232; the clearances for the same period, 3343.

In consequence of some persons having died at Havana, by eating some American cheese, all American cheese found, had been taken out and burnt by order of the Governor, and the landing of that article from American vessels in future prohibited. (Balt. Amer.)

A line of stages commenced running from Boston directly to Quebec, on the 15th of January, through Stanstead and Craig's Road.—To start from Quebec & Boston on Monday, meet at Stanstead on Saturdays, the same week, a distance of more than 500 miles.

News was received at Philadelphia on Monday, by the brig Fox, from New Providence, that a British squadron, with 2000 troops had sailed for Pensacola, and that the government of Havana, exasperated at the Americans, were preparing a large force to send to the Floridas. This cannot be true: We had two arrivals direct from Havana, which bring later news from that place that could be received through any secondary route whatever, which do not confirm this tale. The government of Havana, if they had any troops to spare, could long ere this have found other employ than sending them to Pensacola.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.

Capture of the Isle of France.
Yesterday arrived at this port the brig Fanny, capt. Roberts, in 47 days from Lisbon.

The French army in Portugal had been reinforced with from 15 to 20,000 men.—Marshal Soult was besieging Badajoz. St. Ubes had been evacuated by the Portuguese. Lord Wellington had returned to his strong lines near Lisbon. No account had been received at Lisbon, when capt. Roberts sailed, of the arrival of Ferdinand VII. in Spain.

Jan. 27, at 8 A. M. lat. 34, 36, N. long. 26, 30, W. then ten days out from Lisbon, capt. Roberts was boarded by the British frigate Menelaus, capt. Parker, of 88 guns, out 7 weeks from the Isle of France, and bound to England with despatches announcing the capture of the said island (the last of Bonaparte's colonies) together with 7 French frigates, 4 sloops of war, and one corvette, amounting in all to 11 sail. They surrendered on the 2nd of December after a short resistance, and but little loss on either side. The British besieging army, including detachments from Madras, amounted to 15,000 men. Between 2 and 300 tons of American shipping were seized in the harbour most of which had valuable cargoes on board. The cargo of one schooner alone sold for \$120,000.

We copy the following articles from the Philadelphia Register. We most fondly hope that they contain matter of fact rather than of speculation, and that the discussion of the cabinet will have a rational, just and equitable result.—Baltimore American.

LONDON, DEC. 14.

"It has been ascertained that the trial of the Fox, and other American vessels, have been suspended in the Court of Admiralty by superior orders. Mr. Pinkney, is said has spiritedly remonstrated. Either the revocation conditionally, or unconditional suspension, or some modification of the orders in council, is now under the consideration of this government."

A respectable merchant in London writes to his correspondent in this city, under date of the 15th December, as follows:

"Should our orders in council be revoked, which we consider very probable, and will be determined in a few days, of which we shall be apprised, as our J. B. had an interview with the secretary of Lord Wellesley yesterday, in company with the chairman of the American committee, and was informed a communication would be made to the committee in a few days. The subject is now before the cabinet, and we think the result will be a revocation, with an actual blockade of some of the French ports."

Extract of a letter from the owners of brig Fanny, (Messrs. Lewis & Co.) to a gentleman in Baltimore, dated

Philadelphia, March 6.

Our brig has arrived from Lisbon. We understand that between the 12th and 15th of January 50 to 60 American vessels arrived there. Before she sailed (17th) flour had fallen to 11 dollars—it was that Massena received the reinforcements, some skirraishing had taken place, in which the French had the advantage; apprehensions were entertained at Lisbon, that the British would soon be compelled to leave their strong lines and embark in their ships.

Fed Gaz.

From a source the most respectable we are informed, that Mr. Morier, British Charge des Affaires, has made known to our government, that the official information (made public) from Mr. Russell, that the French decrees are not revoked will be fully credited by the British government—and that they will be compelled to consider a continuance of non-intercourse against them exclusively as a measure of hostility, demanding immediate steps to meet it.—Balt. Fed. Rep.

A REQUEST.

THOSE Gentlemen who have been so friendly as to take in their care any subscription lists for the American Statesman, are respectfully requested to forward the same, by mail or otherwise, to Samuel E. Watson, in Lexington, before the 10th of April. To ascertain the number of subscribers, is indispensable for the arrangements to commence the paper:—
March 21st, 1811.

THEATRE.

IN consequence of our connexion with the company being dissolved, by mutual consent, there will be no performance in which we whose names are subscribed will be concerned in.

WILLIAM TURNER,
SOPHIA TURNER,
JOHN CIPRIANI,
MARY CIPRIANI.

Attest,
JOSEPH WILLIAMS.
March 25, 1811.

ACADEMY OF ARTS.

AGREEABLE to the wishes of many of his friends, Mr. Beck will open an ACADEMY for young gentlemen, (not exceeding 40) at his rooms, over Mr. Coleman's store.

—TERMS—

Reading and Writing, 3 dolls. per quarter, with Arithmetic 4 dolls. with Grammar 5, with Geography 6, and 1 for the use of Globes, Maps, Orrery, &c. Algebra, Geometry, or Fluxions, 7 dolls. pr. qr. with their extensive application to surveying, gauging and mensuration, in general, as well as to the principles of Music, Astronomy, Navigation, &c. Drawing, Painting and Belle Letters, each, 6 dolls.

Mrs. Beck re-commences her ACADEMY for young Ladies.

—TERMS—

Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Composition and Geography, \$6 pr. qr. Reading and plain sewing, 3
Music, (including drawing, if wished) 12
Drawing 6

DANCING SCHOOL.

I DO most respectfully inform the ladies and gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, that I will open a Dancing School in the house of Wm. Satterwhite, on Friday and Saturday the 3d and 4th of May—and also at some gentleman's situation near the forks of North Elkhorn, on the 26th and 27th of April.

Those who please to favor me with the instruction of their children, may depend on having strict attention paid to their manners and deportment, as well as dancing.

Garrett Lane.

March 25th, 1811.

WE HAVE on hand a quantity of broke FLAX, which we will exchange for an equal quantity of HEMP.

THOMAS & ROBERT BARR.

NOTICE.

THAT WHEREAS, in and about the year 1786 or '87, I executed my bond with my father, Philip Grimes, my security, to Francis Jones, for two hundred acres of land near Stroud's old station; which bond the said Francis Jones assigned to a Mr. Joseph Moseby—the demand of which bond I have discharged in full, but have never lifted it, and it has been thought to be among my father's papers; but, as yet, has not in several searches been found.—As he received the bond from said Moseby, (as he the said Moseby tells me;) now, in order to prevent fraud, &c. I hereby forewarn, and caution all and every person from trading for the bond aforesaid, as it is discharged, as aforesaid; and I have my father's certificate to shew, that he or his heirs have any lien on me relative thereto.

JAMES GRIMES.

September 24, 1810.

DARE-DEVIL,

NOW IN HIGH ORDER,

WILL stand in Lexington the ensuing season, at the same place he stood last year—near Messrs. Halstead and Meglone's tobacco manufactory, at 7c. dollars, payable in corn or meal wheat or flour, rye or oats, bacon, butter, lard, whiskey, brandy, sugar, linen, cotton &c. and will be limited to forty mares. This limitation is made from an apprehension of the depreciation of our stock of horses, from the irregular and excessive covering of studs. I think it unnecessary to be more particular, as this horse is so well known as a racer and foal getter; and further particulars may be known at the stable. The sales of his colts, however, have averaged perhaps as much as any horse in this country. Mares will be pastured on moderate terms, in an extensive well fenced, well watered and well set pasture.

N. Burrowes.

P. S. The limitation and of course price will be changed by the advice of the majority of the subscribers,
N. B.
March 6, 1811.

ULYSSES

STANDS at the farm of the subscriber, at six dollars the season, paid by the 1st of October, or five dollars with the mare—in either case produce will be taken in payment. Ulysses' stock are very promising, and well known in the neighbourhood of Lexington where several geldings of his get have been sold for two hundred dollars and upwards.

William Allen.

March 18th, 1811.

50 DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber living in Clark county, Ken. on the 10th day of February last, a likely negro man named

BILL,

about 5 feet 10 inches high, 28 years of age, with some white hairs on the top of his head, has a down look when spoken to; had on when he went away a good cloth coat of a whitish colour, a pair of buckskin pantaloons, had a pair of blue cloth pantaloons; also a blue round about lined with red flannel, one muslin shirt, with thread buttons on the breast, also, a greyish coloured surtout; had on a rorum hat, and is a very good fiddler.—Any person apprehending said negro, or securing him in any jail within the state, so that he can get him, shall receive 25 dollars, and if out of this state shall receive the above reward and all reasonable charges paid by me.

WILLIAM CLINKENBEARD.

March 11th, 1811.

SEVEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber in Georgetown, about the 25th of February last, a Negro Woman named

FLORAH,

about 22 years of age; she is a clear black, well set, and very talkative; had on when she ran away, a mixt linsey habit, and a calico sun bonnet; I think she is in Lexington, or the suburbs, as her husband is in the employ of Maddocks Fisher, by the name of Stephen, belonging to Mr. Nuttall.—The above reward will be given, and all reasonable expenses to any person delivering said girl to me in Georgetown, or lodging her in any jail so that I can get her.

JOB STEVENSON.

March 15th, 1811.

PETER MILLS,

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT on the 15th, 16th, 17th, & 18th days of May next, I shall attend at the house of William Christy, in the town of St. Louis, in the Territory of Upper Louisiana, for the purpose of taking the depositions of said Wm. Christy and others, to be read in evidence in a suit now pending in the Fayette Circuit Court, wherein you are plaintiff and I am defendant.

JONATHAN TAYLOR.

March 10th, 1811.

Jessamine County,

Taken up by Hugh Christmas, living on Hickman's creek, a yellow bay mare colt, with a small snip on her nostril, about two years old next spring, about twelve hands high, neither branded nor docked—appraised to ten dollars before me this 25th Jan. 1811.

JOHN METCALF, J. P. C.

Jessamine County,

Taken up by William Irvine, living near Mount Pleasant meeting house, a Strawberry Roan Horse both hind feet white, a star in his face, about 14½ hands high and about 4 years old, appraised to \$35 before me this 7th day of January, 1811.

John Metcalf.

Taken up by John Sife, living on Slate creek, Montgomery county, a Chesnut Sorrel Mare, six years old next spring, fourteen hands high, blaze face, no brands perceivable, has on a three shilling bell tied on with a leather strap, appraised to \$25 Posted before me this 16th of December, 1810.

AARON HALL, J. P. C.

Taken up by Abram Fulkerson, in Jessamine county, four miles below Curd's ferry, a Bay Mare about four years old, 13 & an 3 hands high, a long star & snip, branded on the near buttock, but not intelligible; appraised to 15 dollars—certified by me.

JOHN HAWKINS, J. P.

WHEREAS, my wife Polly Rentfro, and myself have parted by mutual consent, and have divided our property: This is to forewarn all persons from crediting her on my account as I am determined to pay no debts of hers contracting after this 8th day of March 1811.

LEWIS RENTFRO.

October the 26, 1811.

Taken up and posted by Jacob Carpenter, living in Casey county, on Carpenter's creek, one bay filley two years old last spring, no brand perceivable, about thirteen hands high appraised to fifteen dollars before me.

OSBORN COFFEY, J. P. C. C.

Taken up by Henry Gatewood, living on Shannon's run, Fayette county, Dec. 21st, 1810, one bay mare four years old, fourteen hands high, four white feet, blaze face, white under lip, shod all round, natural trotter, appraised to twelve dollars.

—ALSO—
A Brown mare twelve years old, thirteen and a half hands high, bob-tail, some saddle spots, white streak across her back, two or three white spots on her left side, natural pacer, appraised to eight dollars.

A. GARRETT, D. C. F. C.

Taken up by Enoch Byons, Montgomery county, Minor's run, a BAY MARE three years old last spring, nearly 14 hands high—appraised to \$20.

JAMES M. GRAHAM, J. P.

November 20, 1810.

TO RENT.

A BRICK HOUSE, on Main Street, at present in the occupancy of John L. Martin, Esq. There is an extensive and handsome garden attached to it, of which possession may be had immediately, and of the house on the 1st day of May. Apply to

JOHN FISHER.

March 16th, 1811.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned not to trade for or receive a Bond, given by the subscriber to James Masterson, for the sum of forty dollars; it being for the hire of a Negro, who has proved unsound, and which I do not intend paying until compelled by law.

JESSE PERKINS.

March 16, 1811.

pd 3c.

Take Notice.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned from taking an assignment of a bond given by me to Elijah Crews for twenty six dollars, payable in cabinet furniture, as said bond was given as a balance due for hire of a Negro in Montgomery county, sold by said Crews to me, and a credit ought to be given on said bond, as I am determined not to pay said bond until I get a title to said eleven acres of land; and the public is also cautioned against taking a conveyance from said Crews, or any other person in whom the title of said land is vested, as I have a bond for the title of said land.

DANIEL P. MOSELEY.

Montgomery county, 11th Jan. 1811.

Ann Walsh

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public, that she has opened her SCHOOL, for the instruction of young ladies in Needlework, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic and English Grammar; and hopes by the same care on her part, to merit the same encouragement as hitherto.

March 11. pd

Clarke County 10 wit.

Taken up Thomas Berry, living one and a half miles from Winchester a bay mare about seven or eight years old between thirteen and fourteen hands high has a blaze face; Appraised to 26—posted before methis 28th November 1810.

JOHN WARD, J. P.

POETRY.

From the Shamrock.

The following beautiful and affecting verses are the production of Mr. M'Creery, of Petersburg, Virginia. They were never before published, and are we understand, intended for the excellent musical collection, with which Mr. M'Creery will very soon favour the amateurs of fine composition.

COMMUNICATED FOR THE SHAMROCK.
Tune—The Brown Thorn.

On yonder bloody battle-field
Where late the deadly bullet flew,
And cannon prov'd the Briton's shield,
And cannon prov'd the Briton's shield,
Where once the sons of Erin drew;
Where once the sons of Erin drew;
With all its gay and merry train
Is seen—and known by stains of blood
Of mothers, wives, and infants slain.

Beneath a brown and naked thorn,
By winter's angry blast made bare,
Stood late the faint, forlorn,
Loose to the storm her streaming hair;
The scanty berries from the bush
She pluck'd—and then in accents wild—
"Hush, little darling baby, hush,
Come—eat my little orphan child!"

"Twas here when spring's warm breezes blew
And cloth'd the boughs in nature's pride,
And spread the fragrant blossoms' hue,
I pluck'd myself your father's bride;
His voice yet vibrates thro' my breast,
For oh! it was the voice of love—
While to his heart with ardour press'd,
Enrapt we sought the marriage grove.

"Alas! the ruffian soldiers came,
And he was brave, he scorn'd to fly,
Envelop'd by devouring flame,
I saw him fight, and faint, and die;
Since then—oh hush!—my baby hush
Since then—oh hush!—my baby hush
Since then—oh hush!—my baby hush
Faint on her cheek a hectic flush
Appear'd—she fled across the plain.

From the Rhode-Island Republican.

AN ATTEMPT

To verify the address in the
ECONOMY OF HUMAN LIFE.

WHEN thou, oh MAN, the lovely fair can find,
Whose manners soft, with mental graces join'd;
Her form be such, as Fancy shall approve,
Her breast replete with gentleness and love—
Oh, take her to thy home, thy arms, thy heart,
Let nought but Death the nuptial ties dispart.
She is thy sweet—thy bosom friend, thy wife,
Ordain'd by Heaven, the noblest balm of life.
As mistress of thy house, confess her sway,
And thus instruct thy servants to obey.
Let no imperious airs her peace annoy,
She shares thy grief, then let her share thy joy.
Let meekness guide, when thou her faults reprove,
Each admonition flow from tender love.

Trust all thy secrets in her gentle breast,
And there repose thy anxious cares to rest.
Be faithful to her bed—she owns thy race,
The charming pledges which thy union grace.
And ah! when fell disease asserts her power,
And sad affliction darkens every hour:
When pallid sickness o'er her cheek is spread,
And all her charms of rosy health are fled;
When all the beauties languish in her eye,
And her soft bosom heaves the aching sigh,
Oh, let affection sympathize glow,
Soothe all her pangs, and mitigate her woe.
With all attention, all thy aid impart,
With sweet endearments raise her drooping heart.

Watch round her couch—anticipate each want,
And ere she form the wish, her wishes grant.
From thee one look of pity shall avail,
And ease her pain, when ten physicians fail.
Oh, let her tender frame engage thy care,
And let thy kindness all her sufferings share.
Be this the darling object of thy life,
To love, to cherish, and to bless thy WIFE.

LONDON, DEC. 10.

Case of Sir R. Phillips, Bookseller.

On Saturday, the third and last meeting took place under the commission against this gentleman.

As usual, at this meeting a schedule of the estate was produced, when it appeared that Mr. Wilkinson, the Public Accountant, who had been employed for this purpose by the assignees had ascertained that every kind of claim would not exceed 106,000l. and that the undoubted effects where at least 164,000l. and, including some contingencies, were 186,000l. leaving in one case a surplus of 58,000l. and in the other of 80,000l.

In the course of some miscellaneous inquiries, it appeared that Sir Richard had paid to authors, within the last twelve years, upwards of 49,000l. upwards of 5,000l. to designers and draftsmen, and upwards of 26,000l. to engravers.

The general satisfaction was such that, on a certificate being produced, more than 40,000l. was signed for in ten minutes, and more agreeable proof has seldom been afforded in Guildhall of the salutary and equitable provisions of our bankrupt laws, when the requisite confidence exists between debtor and creditor.

Burning to death—The shocking instances of females having been burnt to death, renders the knowledge of a discovery lately published by Sir Richard Phillips, in the Monthly Magazine for their total prevention, of the highest consequence. He deduces from the principle of the ascension of the fire that ladies ought to lie down as soon as they discover their clothes on fire, that the progress of the flames will by that means be instantly checked, and may be easily and deliberately extinguished without any fatal injury, as usual, to the head, face, bosom and throat. He proves his principles by the following experiment: he took two slips of printed cotton, a yard long, and on lighting one of them at the lower end and holding it perpendicularly, it was consumed to ainder in a fifth of a minute, and the volume of flame was so great as to rise nearly to feet. He then lighted an exactly similar piece of cotton, and laid it horizontally on a pair of tongs, so as to lie hollow, and in this situation it

was five minutes burning, and the flames at no one time ascended an inch in height & might have been extinguished by the thumb and finger. This plain and easy experiment ought to be read in the presence of the females of every family.

Dreadful Occurrence.

Letters from Smyrna mention, that one of the Western caravans, in passing thro' the Desert of Syria in Sept. last, was overtaken near the Karteron mountains by a dreadful whirlwind, which putting in motion the sandy soil, rolled it along like the waves of the sea. The caravan consisted of near 800 persons comprising merchants, pilgrims, &c. who were, with their camels spread along a line of nearly three miles in extent. To this circumstance the preservation of the advanced guard is attributed, which obtained shelter on the southern side of the mountainous chain of Karteron, while the remainder of the caravan, 650 souls, were buried beneath the sandy mass.

DRUNKENNESS & INTemperance.

Beware of drunkenness, lest all good men beware of you; where drunkenness reigns, there reason is an exile, virtue a stranger, God an enemy, blasphemy is wit, oaths are rhetoric and secrets are proclamations.

In England alone are eighteen thousand Clergymen of the established Church supported by the public, but totally independent of the people. The great body of these Clergymen are among the most disolute and depraved of all mankind—wallowing in all kinds of wickedness, and drinking in iniquity like water. Many of them never preach or perform public service themselves—but do all that is done by a deputy or curate; while the largest proportion read prayers and perhaps discourse on Sunday, and spend all the week at horse-races and fox-chases, at the theatre, at the card-table, at routs, assemblies, revels, debauches, &c. &c.

"According to the royal census of Spain, (says a late writer) taken in the year 1801, there were in that country 2,434,772 male inhabitants between the ages of fifteen & sixty: of these 132,285 were regular and secular Clergy, making about one for every fifteen men in the country." One fifteenth of a community Clergymen! Clergymen too, without either learning or piety, liberality or honesty! Covetous of the fleece, but careless of the flock—pretending to be preachers of religion, while they practice all kinds and degrees of fin—ignorant, bigoted, intolerant and cruel—obscene, bestial and impious—"earthly, sensual and devilish!"—Such is a faint picture of the Clergy of Spain, whose chastisement by the hand of Providence awakens such sympathy in the bosoms of many, even professors of the pure doctrines of Christianity! Can any nation hood-winked, deluded, plundered and tyrannized over by such and so numerous a priesthood, change for the worse?

STOP THIEF!!

20 DOLLARS REWARD.

MY SHOP was broke open on Saturday night, or Sunday night, the 16th or 17th inst. and was stolen from thence the following articles, viz:

Two pair calf skin fair-top'd ben soled, boots, the tops were soiled, having been made a considerable time, each pair had leather straps, the calf's rather large in proportion to the feet, which were about 10 1/2 inches long, black bottoms, with 3 square stamps on each pair—1 pair kip skin, black top'd do. long legs and feet and rather slim, the side seam of one of them has been repaired, and a piece of new welt about 6 inches long is perceivable.—1 pair calf skin, black top'd do. middling size, high in the instep, with tassels.—1 pair kip do. short legs, middling size feet.—1 pair women's black-grained cordovan slippers.—1 pair men's fine shoes, cordovan do. one strap of which had been broke and was repaired.

Whoever secures the property, so that I get it, shall be entitled to receive Ten Dollars, or a proportion for any part—and the like sum of Ten Dollars for the thief, to be paid on conviction.

N. PRENTIS.

Lexington, Feb. 18th, 1811.

Notice is hereby given, THAT on the 16th day of April next, at the house of the subscriber, in Jessamine county, sundry Negroes. Also Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, Household furniture, to wit, Beds, Tables, Chairs, &c. Also a Waggon, gears and farming utensils. Twelve month's credit will be given on giving bond with approved security. I will also lease in parcels, or the whole together, for one, two or three years, the plantation I now live on. There is about eighty acres of good plough land, twenty acres of good timothy meadow, and about thirty acres of blue grass and white clover pasture. For terms, apply to the subscriber, now living on the land.

SAMUEL McDOWELL.

February 16th, 1811.

JAMES ROBERT,

GOLD AND SILVER SMITH,

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he has removed to the store lately occupied by T. D. Owings, on Main street, 3 doors above the Branch Bank; where he will constantly keep an elegant assortment of Gold & Silver Watches, Jewellery, Silver and plated Ware of every description, and newest fashions which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms for cash.

In addition to the above, he is now prepared to carry on the Watch making and repairing business—and will warrant his work to be well executed. Orders from a distance strictly attended to.—And all those who are pleased to favor him with their custom, may depend upon having their work done with neatness and dispatch.

Generous wages will be given for 1 or 2 good workmen, in the above line of business; and the highest price for old gold and silver. Also one or two boys of good character, will be taken as apprentices.

August 6th, 1810.

WILSON'S GRAMMAR

For Sale at this Office.

REMOVAL.

JOHNSON & WARNER'S BOOK-STORE,
IS REMOVED FROM THE FORMER STAND,
AND IS NOW KEPT IN THE HOUSE
ADJOINING THE OFFICE OF THE
KENTUCKY GAZETTE,
And opposite the Branch Bank.
Lexington, February 5, 1811.

I OFFER FOR SALE

THE FARM on which I now reside, containing about 200 acres, handsomely situated on the Henry's mill road, about 3 miles from Lexington, (on this farm is a plenty of excellent never failing water) about one half enclosed and consists of an apple orchard, of large growth and excellent fruit, some other fruit trees, meadows, bluegrass and clover lots; arable land, and some woodland pasture well stocked with excellent timber as is all the other part of the tract not enclosed. The enclosed ground is divided into convenient lots and fields, all under good fence. On the premises is a new brick dwelling house 30 feet by 50, a cellar under the whole building, which is divided throughout into convenient apartments and completely finished; there is a good barn, kitchen, negro house and every other necessary farm house. For terms of sale, &c. apply to

G. R. TOMPINS.

Cain Run, 25th February, 1811.

THE highest price in Cash will always be given for ASHES, and all kinds of FAT, tmy soap-house, on Main street, between Sanders' factory and Morton's tanyard.

A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF
MOULD & DIPPED CANDLES,
And different kinds of
SOAP.

Of the best quality for sale.

JOHN BRIDGES.

January 21st, 1811.



THE NOTED HORSE

Cup-Bearer

WILL stand in Nicholasville the ensuing season. The terms will be made known in due time.

PLEASANT MOSS,

BENJ. GRAVES,

JOHN EDMISTON.

February 18th, 1811.

LEE'S

PATENT MEDICINE STORE,

NEW-YORK.

SOLD IN KENTUCKY AT

Waldemard Mentelle's Store

LEXINGTON, AND

Dudley & Trigg's Store

FRANKFORT—VIZ.

Hamilton's Elixir,
Hamilton's Grand Restorative,
Corn Plaister,
Itch Ointment,
Essence of Mustard,
Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills,
Hamilton's Worm Destroying
Lozenges.

A liberal discount allowed to druggists and wholesale purchasers.

Recommendations and cures of the above, to be seen at the store of W. Mentelle.

17

March 4th, 1811.

SILVERSMITHS & JEWELLER'S
SHOP.

SAMUEL AYRES & NOAH HAYDON

WISH to inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced partnership in carrying on the above branches, at the old stand, where the said Ayres now lives, on Main-street, a few doors above Postlethwait's Inn—where they have on hand and intend constantly to keep a supply of all kinds of GOLD AND SILVER WORK, Ladies long & short tortoise Hair Combs, plain and ornamented with gold, of the neatest and best quality and newest fashions. They also carry on the Watch Repairing Business, and being well furnished with the best materials in that line, can serve those who please to call on them in the best manner and on the shortest notice, and will warrant their work twelve months. The said Ayres also keeps by him a regular supply of CLOCKS, of the best quality, made under his direction, consequently will warrant them to perform equal to any in the U. States. Orders from a distance will be strictly and punctually attended to. Their work shall be executed on the most reasonable terms, and the highest prices given for old gold and silver.

N. B. Saddlers can be supplied with ladies and men's saddle mountings, on short notice

Lexington, Feb. 28, 1811.

FOR SALE,

A Large Rolling Mill, and
A Pair Small Bellows

For Silver Smiths.—Apply to the Printer.

March 6th, 1811.

KENTUCKY HOTEL.



I HAVE rented of Henry Clay Esq. that large and commodious brick house in Lexington, called the Kentucky Hotel. It will be my constant care to make those comfortable who may please to favour me with a call. The management and comfort of the stables are equal to any in the United States.

GEO. SLAUGHTER, Jr.

Lexington, 1st Jan. 1811.

NEW GOODS.

P. I. ROBERT

HAS just received, and is now opening in the store formerly occupied by Messrs. Thomas & Robert Barr, an elegant and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES,
GLASS, CHINA & QUEEN'S WARE,
A superior quality of IMPERIAL,
HYSON, HYSON SKIN and
YOUNG HYSON TEAS, &c.

All of which being bought at the most reduced prices, will be sold very low for cash,

13th August, 1810,—tf

Sportsmen Attention!

A SWEEPSTAKE RACE will be run over the Lexington course on the second Thursday in May, three mile heats, free for all ages, agreeable to the Jockey Club rules. A subscription paper is in the hands of W. T. Banton. Terms—100 dollars in cash, and a 100 dollar horse, each subscriber. The subscription to close the 25th of March instant.

Lexington, March 4th, 1811.

FULLING MILL.

THE subscriber, grateful to his friends and customers for former favours, wishes to inform them that he has rented Saml. Scott's Fulling Mill, on the town fork of Elkhorn, where the advantage of a constant current of water will enable him to carry on the Fulling business more to the satisfaction of his customers, than he has heretofore done. For the convenience of distant customers, he will attend at the usual places of deposit, for the purpose of receiving cloths—viz. At John Keiser's, Lexington; at Mr. Patton's, post master at Paris; at Mr. Mahony's in Georgetown, on the first day of these several courts in the towns aforesaid. He will also attend once a week to receive cloth that may be left with Mrs. Raymond at her mill, which shall be returned dressed in a month or five weeks at furthest, unless some accident prevent it. The subscriber pledges himself to his customers to exert the utmost of his abilities in finishing such cloth as may be committed to his care with neatness and speed.

JOHN KENNEDY.

November 26th, 1810.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 29th of October last, a Negro fellow named

HARRY;

he will probably change his name to Henry or David Lawson—he is about 30 years of age, but looks something older—he limps a little when he walks—one of his knees is much larger than the other—bow legged—long visage, roman nose, and very long under jaw; he is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, not very heavy made—has a small dent in one of his jaws, opposite his teeth—he is a tolerable fiddler, & took a fiddle with him. A reward of twenty dollars will be given for securing him in jail, and reasonable expences if brought home to me in Jessamine county, or Littleberry Hawkins, in Lexington.—It is supposed he will go to the state of Ohio.

THO: B. SCOTT.

December 14, 1810.



Fresh Medicine,

JUST arrived and to be sold by the subscriber, at his Apothecary Shop, at the corner of Short and Market streets, Lexington.

AMONG WHICH IS

The Iceland Moss,

Celebrated for the cure of Consumptions and Phthitic.

Also for Sale,

WHITE & RED CLOVER SEED,
TIMOTHY & BLUE GRASS DO.
ESSENCE OF SPRUCE IN POTS.

Andrew McCalla

APPLY AT THE OFFICE OF

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE

FOR

Bradford's Laws of Kentucky,
General Instructor,
Masonic Constitutions,
Bishop's Sermons,
Craighhead's Sermon,
Dr. John P. Campbell's Answer,
American Register, vol. 1, 2 & 3,
Life of Gano,
Life of Shaw,
Wilson's Grammar,
Webster's Spelling books,
New-England Primer,
Doctrinal Catechism,
Christ's Second appearing &c.

ALSO

Blank Books of any kind,
Check Books, and Negotiable Note Books
Pamphlets on various subjects,
Writing Paper,
Wrapping and Tea Paper &c. &c.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Books for Clerks, Sheriffs & Constables.
Old books rebound, and Book Binding
generally executed on short notice.

August 17th, 1810

I WISH TO PURCHASE OR HIRE,

FOR A TERM OF YEARS,
SEVERAL NEGRO BOYS,
Between the age of 14 and 18 years, to work on Rope Walk.

THO. H. PINDELL.

Lexington, Jan. 8th, 1811.

JOHN F. BELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW

will punctually attend the courts of Fayette, Woodford and Scott. His office is kept on Main street in Lexington, one door below the Post-Office and directly opposite the Office of the Insurance Company.

CASH

Will be given for TWO OR THREE LIKELY NEGRO BOYS from the age of fifteen to eighteen.

ENQUIRE OF THE PRINTER.

THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH

Will be given for

Salt-Petre,

By SAM'L. TROTTER

SILAS W. ROBBINS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL punctually attend the circuit courts of Fayette, Madison, and Clarke counties, & will faithfully discharge any business in his profession, that may be entrusted to his care.—He resides in Winchester.

Sm.

February 18th, 1811.

LOVE IN JEOPARDY,

A Tragic Comedy

By ABRAM JONES, OF PARIS, KY.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

PRICE 50 CENTS.

To Druggists

And Country Store Keepers.

FIFTEEN hundred
1 lb. gum tragacanth
2000 do. pearl ashes
2000 do. quicksilver
5000 do. English oil
vitrol
1000 lb. flor. sulphur
2000 do. white lead
3000 do. red sanders
3500 do. crem. tartar
2000 do. gum copal
5000 do. yellow bark
1000 do. Senna
1000 doz. ink powder
500 lb. fresh rhubarb
300 do. best Spanish
Annatto
100 lb. Spanish saffron
300 do. Simarouba
bark
300 lb. fine arrow root
300 do. gum shellac
100 do. red bark
300 do. arsenic
100 packs gold leaf
200 doz. tooth brush-
es
200 doz. smelling bot-
tles
100 doz. cologne wa-
ter
50 bbls. Glauber salts
100 doz. spring lan-
cets
500 lb. snake root
200 lb. refined borax
300 do. Spanish indigo
200 do. cochineal
500 do. aqua fortis
500 doz. syringes
200 lb. grains paradise
100 do. gum juniper
300 do. promgranate
peel
100 lb. ether vitriol
500 do. black lead
500 do. Aleppo galls
700 do. gum arabic
300 do. crud sal am-
moniac
200 lb. sugar of lead
300 do. cowage
400 do. guncum
2000 lb. refined cam-
phor
300 lb. Assafoetida
1000 lb. Verdigrise
500 bottles Castor oil
500 Gallons Spirits
Turpentine
Iron mortars and pes-
tles
Oil of aniseed
Hair powder
Specie bottles
Graduated measures
Patent medicines

With a large and general assortment of

DRUGS, MEDICINE, PATENT MEDICINES, GLASS BOTTLES, VIALS, and every other article belonging to the Drug & Apothecary line, expressly laid in to suit Druggists, Storekeepers and other wholesale dealers—the subscriber has also made arrangements with manufacturers of WINDSOR SOAP, that he can sell at the manufacturers' prices.

STEPHEN NORTH,

Wholesale Druggist,

No. 85, market Street, between

2d & 3d Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov'r. 25, 1810.

FOR SALE,

VALUABLE AND WELL IMPROVED FARM, LYING on Henry's mill road, only four miles from Lexington, containing 150 acres of first rate land well timbered, and plentifully watered. The improvements on this farm are convenient and valuable, consisting of a large and commodious dwelling house, and every requisite out building—a good still house, barn, stables &c.—Fruit trees in great variety and abundance. About seventy acres of the land cleared, and in handsome order for cultivation. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed the land will be viewed by those wishing to purchase.

A general warrantee deed will be made the purchaser, and possession had the first of January next. Application to be made to the subscriber in Lexington at the Livery stable.

RICHARDSON ALLEN.

June 4th, 1810.

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR JAMES OVERTON

HAS removed his Apothecary's Shop to the upper corner in Jordan's Row, near the Kentucky Hotel, where he has for sale an extensive stock of GENUINE MEDICINES, together with a complete assortment of SURGEON'S INSTRUMENTS, made after the latest and most approved models.

Dr OVERTON will practice PHYSIC and SURGERY in Lexington and its neighborhood. He has just procured a portion of unquestionable COW POX infection, and will communicate the disease to any person desirous of enjoying its protection.

September 3,